

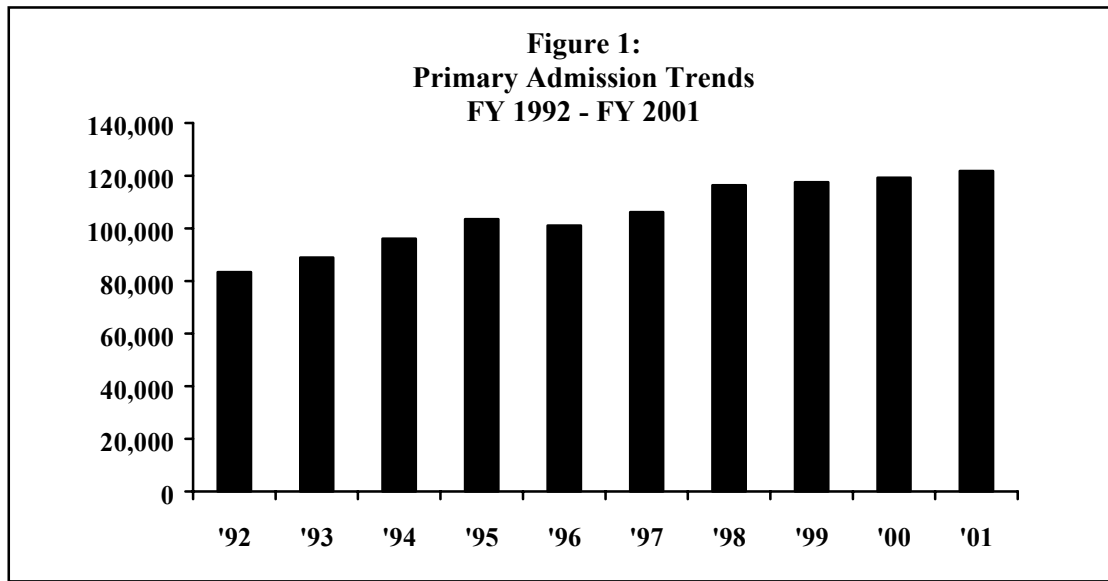
SUBSTANCE ABUSE FACT SHEET: STATEWIDE ADMISSIONS

Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services

This fact sheet provides information on all admissions to substance abuse treatment services. Data were reported to the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services Management Information System in FY 2001.¹

Treatment Admissions:

In FY 2001, there were 121,801 primary admissions to substance abuse treatment services in Massachusetts. Figure 1 illustrates the admission trends for Fiscal Years 1992 through 2001. (Figure 1)



Characteristics of Admissions:

In FY 2001, primary admissions to substance abuse treatment reported the following characteristics.

- 74% (90,133) were male and 26% (31,668) were female.
- 72.6% (88,428) were white, 13.3% (16,200) were black, and 14.8% (18,027) were Latino.²
- 72.9% (88,793) were currently unemployed.
- 18.4% (23,497) were homeless.³
- 23% (28,014) of admissions reported injection drug use (past year).
- The majority of admissions were between 21-49 years old, with over a third (42,630) in the 30-39 age category.
- 20.3% (24,726) were parents of children under six years of age and 35% (42,630) were the parents of children 6-18 years old. Nearly 35% of these admissions reported not living with their children.

¹ SAMIS data include information reported by all BSAS licensed substance abuse treatment programs for FY 1992 to FY 2001. These data include admissions to BSAS licensed programs that may be reimbursed by Medicaid or other public payers. Trends are reported beginning in FY 1992 when data were first collected in their current form.

² Proportions may not add up to 100% because admissions may report multiple answers to the race/ethnicity category.

³ These data include the homeless status reported by all primary and collateral admissions. A collateral client refers to a person seeking help with the substance abuse problems of a family member or significant other.

Types of Services:

In FY 2001, primary admissions received services in the following service modalities:

- 47.9% (58,355) were admitted to Acute Treatment Services (Detox) including ATS, Dually Diagnosed, Transitional Support Services and Post-Detox/Pre-Recovery.
- 37.2% (45,319) received Outpatient Services including: Outpatient counseling, Driver Alcohol Education, Day Treatment, County Corrections, Compulsive Gambling, Acupuncture Detox, 2nd Offender Aftercare, Criminal Justice Collaborative (Adult and Youth), Expanded Treatment Services, and CHINS Services.
- 9.3% (11,279) were admitted to Residential Services including: Recovery Homes, Therapeutic Communities, Social Models, DYS Residential, Youth Residential, 2nd Offender Residential, Specialized Residential for Women, Family Shelters, and Tewksbury Stabilization.
- 4.5% (5,548) received Narcotic Treatment Services
- 1.1% (1,281) received Community Based Case Management, which includes Case Management and Supportive Housing.

Primary Substance of Use:

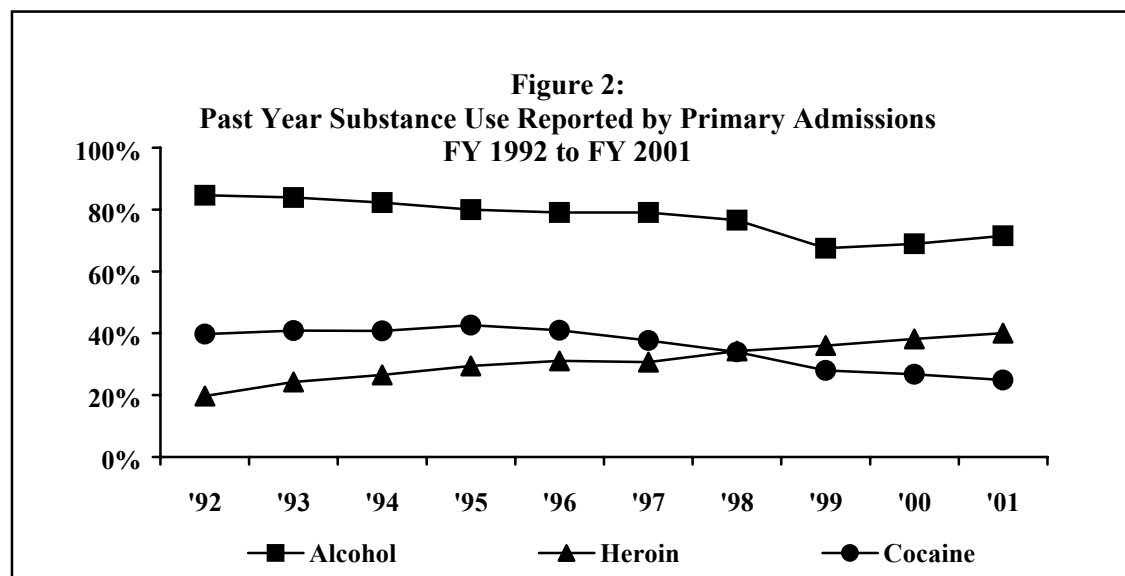
In FY 2001, primary admissions reported alcohol and heroin most often as the primary drug for which they were seeking treatment. **Note: Proportions of Primary Substance will not sum to 100 due to reported Poly-Substance Use.*

- 46.7% (56,881) reported alcohol as primary substance of use.
- 35.8% (43,605) reported heroin as primary substance of use.
- 3.8% (4,628) reported cocaine as primary substance of use.
- 3.4% (4,141) reported crack as primary substance of use.

Substance Used in Past Year:

In FY 2001, alcohol remained the most reported past year substance of use, however there has been a slight 13% decline since FY 1992. While past year cocaine use declined by 37% over the past nine years, heroin use more than doubled. (Figure 2)

- 71.5% (87,088) of primary clients reported using alcohol within the 12 months prior to admission.
- 40% (48,720) reported past year heroin use.
- 24.9% (30,328) reported past year cocaine use.



Prepared by:

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